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### Sunday, December 1, 1907.

Salt Lake is for you, and you should  
be for Salt Lake.

Some good dogs go to the bad, while  
others go to the worst.

But don't forget that there is a  
Christmas dinner to come.

Moreover, none will object to money  
taking on a loose habit or two.

Mr. Rockefeller says the worst is  
over. Big fine been remitted!

It is all right to bank your money,  
but it is all wrong to compel the smelt-  
ers to bank their fires.

Nevertheless, it would feel quite com-  
fortable to be a millionaire, even in  
clearing-house certificates.

Whether they be musically inclined  
or not, we know of many girls who are  
fond of some particular hymn.

Confidence would surely come for-  
ward more readily if it could only know  
of the compliments that are paid to it.

According to our understanding, the  
University of Utah is also supposed to  
devote some attention to education.

And we venture to say that Pedes-  
trian Weston has found that his trip  
is costing more than two cents per  
mile.

Even members of the Federal bunch  
are beginning to employ the sub rosa  
tone of voice when speaking of Apostle  
Emoot.

Apparently the greater number of  
remedies for the financial stringency  
were invented by people who could  
never save a dollar.

While physicians do not always pre-  
tend to be mimics, you will observe  
that most of them are able to take peo-  
ple off very cleverly.

Having reference to experience, it is  
difficult to see how Mr. Bryan has dis-  
covered that one term in the White  
House is plenty for one man.

You seldom hear anything about  
them, but if you are interested in bug-  
ology "most any printer will accommo-  
datingly show you what type line are.

There are many beautiful things for  
Christmas on sale in the shops, but you  
will have to make choice from a de-  
pleted stock unless you do your shop-  
ping early.

"The headline, 'Hair-Nix,' in the  
Canyon City Cannon Wednesday did not  
refer to a bald-headed man. It was  
over a wedding story."—Denver Post.  
Reference to baldness later on.

Seemingly the shippers were able to  
secure sufficient rolling stock on the  
railroads to bring in the supply of  
Thanksgiving turkeys; but whatever  
will they do for adequate facilities to  
carry away the price?

Sam Loyd, Jr., of New York is the  
author of many puzzles and solutions, as  
you have doubtless noticed in the pages  
of The Tribune. Evidently he is no less  
"courageous" than he is shrewd, for he  
has taken it upon himself to solve the  
one great mystery that has kept men

guessing ever since Adam. The new  
Mrs. Loyd is said to be very beautiful  
and accomplished.

### THE STREET-LIGHT PROPPER.

That was decidedly a lively session  
of the Council on Friday night where  
the proposal of the Utah Light and  
Railway company came up. The com-  
pany proposes to abate \$12 a light on  
its charge for electric lamps, and these  
lamps to be increased to 1000 in num-  
ber. That will be a gain to the city  
of \$12,000 a year, and this sum is reck-  
oned to be a fair equivalent for the  
confirming of the franchise granted to  
the company in 1905 and for the pas-  
sage of the additional franchise that is  
asked to complete and connect the com-  
pany's system; always provided, that  
the city is genuinely getting the con-  
cession, and the company is furnishing  
in fact the additional service at the  
actual reduction that appears.

It seemed to be considered by the  
Mayor and the Council, and this not  
without reason, that Mr. Wells in stat-  
ing that the reduction would not go  
into effect until the company got in its  
new lamps and power, was stating  
something that was much in the nature  
of bad faith. Evidently Mayor Brans-  
ford had understood that the reduction  
was to go into effect immediately on  
the passage of the franchise, which  
would be the reasonable interpretation  
to put upon the transaction. There is  
no reason why the city should wait  
for its reduction any more than the  
company should wait for its franchise.  
The bargain being made, the terms of it  
should be operative at once, in both di-  
rections; and this evidently was the  
understanding of the Mayor and most  
of the Council, without distinction of  
party or of bias.

It is a clear business proposition that  
when the contract is effective it should  
go into effect for both. And Mr.  
Wells in making this concession simply  
showed good business sense and good  
faith. Otherwise the Mayor and Coun-  
cil could not have justified themselves  
before the people of this city; for a  
bargain is a bargain, and there is no  
reason why it should go into effect on  
one side before it goes into effect on the  
other. Nor does there appear to have  
been any understanding contrary to  
this view; but all in accord with it,  
that the city should receive the bene-  
fits provided for just as soon as the  
company begins to receive its benefits.  
This is nothing more than fair and  
right, and the Mayor and the Council  
did well to strongly assert themselves  
and maintain the city's rights.

It would be well, however, for the  
city to make sure that it is in fact  
getting what it seems to get. Council-  
man Martin is very decided in his op-  
inion that it is not. If there is reasonable  
doubt on this point, it would be well to  
take a little more time, and make sure;  
for, so much time has already passed in  
the consideration of this question,  
that a little additional, to make certain  
that things are what they seem, would  
not be in the least amiss.

### POLICEMAN LYON JUSTIFIED.

The sentiment of this community  
will be decidedly with Policeman J. M.  
Lyon in his killing of the notorious  
ruffian and tough, Joe Smith. This  
Smith has been a marked character in  
police circles for a long time, and has  
made it his specialty to abuse police-  
men and show his contempt for the law,  
for order, and for decent society.  
Probably nothing short of death would  
quell such a character as he had de-  
veloped, and it is undoubtedly better  
for him and for the community at large  
that his career is ended.

There is altogether too much of a  
feeling among the tough element of  
this city that it is a good thing to  
beat a policeman and show contempt  
for the law and for the moralities  
recognized among mankind. It has  
been a "point of honor," irreputable  
honor, however, among a certain class  
of these toughs to defy the processes  
of the courts, and to refuse to submit  
to restraint. The tough who could most  
successfully defy the police and the law  
was the one who stood highest in the  
regard of the underground world.  
Smith was a striking representative of  
that class, and his example was doing  
much to train up others of the same  
character as himself.

His sudden end will be a lesson to  
those depraved characters who long to  
follow in his footsteps and be equally  
exalted among those whose good opin-  
ion he won through regard for his  
strength, his fighting qualities, and his  
success in beating the police. It is a  
good, wholesome lesson to the law-  
defying toughs, and we trust that it  
will have the effect that it ought to  
have in restraining the murderous, un-  
ruly element that is so prone to grow  
up in a city like this when it gets the  
idea that it is too strong to be handled  
by the officers of the law. It is a dis-  
mal fallacy for any coterie of criminals,  
toughs, and toughs to get the idea that  
they are bigger than the law, and that  
the officers are not able to cope with  
them, either because of their numbers  
or because of the fear that they hope  
to inspire. In reckoning upon either or  
any means of permanent success by the  
lawless classes in defying the law and  
the officers of the law, they always  
come to grief. And this is right and  
proper. The community will stand by  
the officer of the law every time in  
suppressing these vile outlaws.

Policeman Lyon has done his duty  
faithfully and well, the same as other  
officers will do who do the like under  
like circumstances, and who will never  
allow any tough to get away with the  
idea that he can trash a policeman  
and not be made to answer for it in  
such a way that he will be sorry that  
he ever undertook the job. The toughs,  
hold-ups, and brutal law-defiers must  
go. And the officers who do their duty  
in making them go or in suppressing

their lawlessness will be sustained as  
good and faithful guardians of the pub-  
lic peace.

### THE THORNLESS CACTUS.

It is a matter of some interest to  
see that the fame of Burbank's thorn-  
less cactus has reached the city of  
Washington. A year or two ago this  
Western country was very much inter-  
ested in the statement from Mr.  
Luther Burbank of California that he  
was perfecting or had about perfected  
the growth of a thornless cactus, one  
that would be a good forage plant  
and would thrive in the arid desert  
where now there is no forage for stock.  
It was pointed out at the time in these  
columns and elsewhere, that if Mr.  
Burbank succeeded in producing a  
forage plant of this kind, his services  
to the country were so very great as to  
be measureless.

The aim of Mr. Burbank, which was  
said to be about practically realized,  
was to produce a large-leaf cactus,  
succulent, juicy, that would store up  
water and would be edible for cattle,  
sheep, and horses, and would also be  
a resource for mankind when caught on  
the desert and about to perish from  
thirst. A good forage plant of this  
kind would make the desert wastes of  
this mountain country good pasture  
lands, for cactus will grow anywhere,  
even up to the tops of the mountains.  
The fact that Mr. Burbank, who usually  
realizes a good measure of success in  
what he hopes to accomplish, has per-  
fected his efforts in this direction and  
that the matter is deemed so important  
in Washington as to be worthy of send-  
ing out by telegram under the approval  
of the United States National Museum,  
and with its seal of success stamped  
upon it, the report of such success is  
of the very highest possible interest in  
this Western country. A forage plant  
of that kind is the one thing needed  
to redeem all of our desert wastes. It  
would be quite impossible to overstate  
the importance of this development,  
provided it has, in fact, been perfected  
as stated.

We shall await with keen anxiety  
the further reports of the perfected  
development of this thornless cactus.  
If it is all that Professor Burbank  
hoped for, and all that the National  
Museum now seems to think it is in its  
present form, then indeed we have ar-  
rived at the threshold of a tremendous  
development of the Western country,  
such as the most ardent enthusiast  
could hardly have hoped for even so  
recently as a decade ago. The thornless  
cactus, if it fills the bill, will be the  
redemption and glory of the whole arid  
region of America.

### SOME FAKES AND FRAUDS.

There are fakes and frauds—and  
also other fakes and frauds. Some  
of these are comparatively harmless  
in a practical way, going merely to  
the imposition upon the public of some  
harmless stuff as vital remedies.  
Others are mere abstractions or theo-  
ries. Some are absolutely harmful and  
demoralizing to the person, and others  
are merely impositions upon the mind,  
charlatanism and humbuggery  
designed to mislead, usually for the  
benefit and profit of some impostor;  
some are mere harmless vagaries.

Europe has just been having a  
great laugh at the expense of one of  
these fake scientists, who pretended  
to be able to determine a man's char-  
acter from the shape and lines of his  
hand. A good while ago, Professor  
Lavater was known as a Swiss sa-  
vant and an illustrious exponent of  
various theories with respect to fads  
such as phrenology and the like. But his  
downfall was ignominious. A skeptic  
sent him the cast of a great man's  
head, claiming it was the head and  
face of a notorious criminal, and prais-  
ing Lavater to the skies for his great  
scientific discoveries and investiga-  
tions, asked his opinion upon the char-  
acter of the person whose cast was  
forwarded as that of a great criminal.  
Lavater fell into the trap, and de-  
scribed the public man as a criminal, a  
degenerate who should not be suffered  
to live in a community unrestrained  
among civilized men. And that was  
the end of Lavater; as a scientific  
man.

Something similar has happened to  
Professor Lombroso, who has been  
making great claims to scientific an-  
alyses of mankind from irrelevant  
trivialities. He has achieved a certain  
notoriety and fame by reason of palm  
reading and the interpretation of the  
configuration of the human hand. Not  
long ago when a brutal, savage crim-  
inal, named Soleiland, was charged  
with killing a little girl with peculiar  
atrocities, a Paris newspaper printed  
a reproduction of two hands, declaring  
them to be photographs of the hands  
of the assassin. Soleiland was con-  
victed and sentenced to death. The  
opponents of the death penalty ral-  
lied and made tremendous efforts to  
secure a commutation of his sentence;  
and among other things done to save  
him, some one sent to Professor Lom-  
broso photographs of two hands which  
were claimed to be those of the con-  
vict. Lombroso returned a reading of  
those palms in which he claimed that  
the right hand showed an atavism  
towards the simian type, that it was  
the sort of hand known as the "ape's  
hand," possessing certain qualities  
characteristic of that hand and  
certain ligaments in it showing a di-  
rect prolongation of the lines of the  
forearm. This hand, Professor Lom-  
broso declared to be characteristic of  
the hand of the lower apes, and of most  
epileptics, idiots, and born criminals;  
and he went into an analysis of the  
hand, the shape of the fingers, the  
lines, curves, angles, an so on in  
support of his opinion, the purport of  
it all being to show that Soleiland  
was an irresponsible degenerate, and

that it would be atrocious to execute  
the sentence of death upon him. The  
left hand he declared to be absolutely  
normal, having no unusual charac-  
teristics beyond those found in any or-  
dinary human hand.

But a complete and overwhelming  
shame awaited him. It appears that the  
hands were not those of the criminal at  
all; but were photographs of hands of  
different persons; one that of a hostler  
and another of a sheep-skinner. A re-  
porter of a Paris newspaper had wait-  
ed upon M. Bertillon, the exponent of  
the measurement system for the iden-  
tification of criminals, and asked him  
for some photographs to illustrate an  
article that he was preparing for a  
Paris newspaper. Bertillon gave him  
those photographs, taken ten years be-  
fore, and was astonished to find that  
the reporter had printed the photo-  
graphs as those of the hands of Soleil-  
land. Bertillon promptly exposed the  
fraud, but Professor Lombroso did not  
see the exposure; and so he came to  
confusion. It appears that the hand  
of the hostler had been somewhat af-  
fected by his calling. His little finger  
was stiffened and suffered from the  
action of the water and acid, and these  
were also responsible for the harden-  
ing of the palm, which Professor Lom-  
broso made so much of in his reading  
of the supposed Soleiland palm.

There seemed to be little for Lom-  
broso to say in regard to the matter,  
though he was furious. He made the  
most of his rejection of the supposed  
criminal's left hand as having any ab-  
normal qualities, but he denied Ber-  
tillon's theory that the right hand,  
that of the hostler, could, in fact, have  
been affected by his calling or by the  
acids and tools that he used in his  
work. And he sticks to the proposition  
that this hostler must necessarily  
have been born a criminal, no matter  
whether he is a criminal or not.

As a matter of fact, the laugh is on  
Lombroso, and the incident is merely  
another illustration of the fatuity of  
undertaking to build up systems of  
speculative conclusions, or to state as  
important, the results of inquiries into  
physical characteristics as conclusive  
on moral and intellectual qualities and  
controlling in actions. It is absurd,  
of course, to undertake to deal very  
much with a person's mental qualities  
or tendencies by reason of the lines,  
angles, or configurations of the certain  
portions of the body or limbs which  
have nothing whatever to do with  
mentality or character, and which are  
governed almost exclusively by the  
calling, handicraft, or the occupation  
of the person. Lombroso has passed  
through a bitter experience in his ef-  
fort to build up a scientific system  
without any science at the bottom of  
it. And that is what happens in the  
light of reason and human skepticism  
whenever any one undertakes to carry  
his theories and so-called scientific de-  
ductions beyond the limits of mere the-  
ories, and undertakes to make of them  
physical and moral facts. Whenever  
any one does it, he passes from the  
class of scientists, and drops into that  
of the charlatan and impostor, wheth-  
er he does it through self-delusion or  
deliberately for the purpose of gain  
for himself in deluding his fellow man.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Harkening to the voice of knowl-  
edge and experience, Mr. Cortelyou,  
Secretary of the Treasury, has with-  
drawn his offer of Treasury certifi-  
cates. The financial world did not wel-  
come them, but considered them an in-  
trusive, disturbing element in the ef-  
forts to get back to a sound financial  
basis and the free use of currency as  
in normal conditions. Only about one-  
fourth of the proposed issue of \$100,-  
000,000 in Treasury certificates was  
taken, and with that the Secretary  
closes out the offer. The Panama canal  
bonds will all be taken, however; but  
their issue will be premature and will  
cost the Government six months' inter-  
est needlessly. So far as that is con-  
cerned, moreover, there was no need  
of any issue of Panama canal bonds  
at all. There is ample money left from  
the former appropriation of Congress  
to pay all accounts up to next spring.  
And in the meantime out of the surplus  
\$240,000,000 which the Treasury has on  
hand deposited in the banks, it could  
pay the Panama canal expenses indefi-  
nitely, without resort to any issue of  
bonds.

It has justly been said that the ef-  
forts of the United States Treasury,  
ostensibly to come to the relief of the  
financial situation, complicated mat-  
ters rather than relieving them. There  
was much doubt and uncertainty about  
what the Treasury meant, and espe-  
cially were the financiers of London  
and Paris confounded in their efforts  
to understand what the Treasury was  
trying to do. But if the Treasury  
wishes to do anything at all, certainly  
its action should be so clear, so per-  
fectly comprehended, and so entirely  
in unison with the tone and desire of  
the great financial interests of the  
world, that there would be no uncer-  
tainty. And as the Treasury action is  
hard to comprehend even now, the un-  
certainty was sufficient to have caused  
the Secretary to decide against doing  
anything at all. For it was clearly  
better to do nothing at all than to in-  
ject into the situation an unwelcome  
element of uncertainty which was sure  
to perplex the whole financial world  
and to complicate the situation by the  
intrusion into it of a power which was  
enormous, but whose purpose and acts  
no one could understand.

The New York financiers, in consid-  
ering the action of the Treasury, came  
to the conclusion that the Secretary's  
idea was to whip the devil around the  
stump, and to issue National bank  
notes indirectly where the law would  
not permit it to be done directly, and  
they doubted its legality. The way

it would work is this: A bank would  
subscribe, say for \$100,000 worth of  
these certificates. It would give the  
Government credit on its books for the  
\$100,000. The Government would leave  
the money in the vaults of the bank,  
and would take as security for such  
deposit, bank assets in the form of  
good securities of various kinds;  
State bonds, city bonds and the like,  
whose value was undoubted. The bank  
would then issue currency on the cer-  
tificates to their face value. After  
all, however, the security that the Gov-  
ernment would have and the ultimate  
security for all, would be in the as-  
sets supplied to the Treasury by the  
bank as security for the deposited  
purchase price of the Treasury certifi-  
cates on which the currency would be  
issued. It is evident that the ulti-  
mate security in this case is the asset  
securities which the banks have fur-  
nished. It is a roundabout and indi-  
rect way of issuing currency, in fact  
upon these assets, because on them  
depends the whole value of the trans-  
action. But the law expressly forbids  
the issue of bank notes on any security  
but government bonds. In order to  
thwart the law in this matter and get  
out an issue of currency which the  
law does not permit, the Treasury  
pays interest on the certificates at the  
rate of three per cent per annum. If  
the whole issue had been disposed of  
by the Treasury, this roundabout re-  
lief, this doing indirectly what the law  
forbids to be done directly, this thwart-  
ing of the plain provisions of the law,  
would have cost the country \$3,000,-  
000 a year. It is a good thing that the  
financiers, being suspicious of the  
whole transaction, declined to take  
kindly to these certificates, and that  
the Treasury should have listened to  
their voice and decided to stop the  
issue with the \$25,000,000 already  
awarded.

Throughout the country there has  
been a natural slowing down of trade,  
business, and industry. This is partly  
owing to the season, but more to the  
financial stringency. Bank clearances  
have fallen off tremendously; the fig-  
ures in the increase column being few  
and small, while those in the decrease  
column are almost unanimous and very  
large. New York shows a decrease of  
39.7 per cent; San Francisco, 43.7; Chi-  
cago, 18.9; Salt Lake City, 54.8 per  
cent.

Confidence in general business is re-  
turning, but conservatism still rules.  
There is, however, a widespread feel-  
ing that the resumption of currency  
payments is about at hand, and the sit-  
uation has a much more cheerful ap-  
pearance than for a month past. Man-  
ufacturing, however, is held closely  
down; the mills and factories are op-  
erated only to fill orders, and no ac-  
cumulation of stocks is made. There  
has been some resumption, however,  
in some of the plants; and in a number  
of cases there are ample contracts on

hand. But work is curtailed, partly  
because customers request delay in de-  
livery, as funds are not available for  
settlement. There is a good deal of  
optimism with regard to this, and there  
is a general feeling that manufactur-  
ing plants will be running on full time  
after January 1st. Retail trade is ac-  
tive, and many wholesale houses are re-  
ceiving orders of the usual size. Fin-  
ished steel products have declined in  
output, and some pig iron furnaces are  
idle, but there is no demoralization at  
leading centers, and some of the idle  
plants expect to resume very soon.

There are signs of readjustment of  
prices on a lower basis, corresponding  
to the changed currency conditions.  
Railroad earnings are smaller than for  
a good while past, and collections aver-  
age poor. The bank situation, how-  
ever, is improving, although there does  
not seem to be much progress making  
in filling up the depleted reserves of  
the New York banks. The people evi-  
dently have the money locked up, and  
are not inclined to release it until the  
banks themselves release their hoards.  
The business failures are something  
more than the average, but not alarm-  
ingly so. Exports continue in large  
volume and value, and on the whole  
the situation seems to be clearing up  
as rapidly and as satisfactorily as  
could be expected.

In this city trade is good, active,  
strong; and though the bank clear-  
ances are so shrunken these are, in  
fact, no measure of the actual trade  
conditions as compared with the cor-  
responding week a year ago. There is  
no notable diminution of trade; and, in  
fact, the merchants are highly opti-  
mistic; for they are doing well and ex-  
pect an unusually large holiday trade.

The product of the mines is shut-  
down partly by reason of the shut-  
down of the United States smelter, and  
partly by reason of the diminution in  
product asked by the reduction plants  
some time ago. The scarcity of cur-  
rency is undoubtedly responsible for a  
good deal of this, but the uncertainty  
of the smelting situation here by reas-  
on of the court decisions and the un-  
bumpious attitude of the farmers has  
also much to do with the curtailments  
that are being enforced by the smelting  
plants. Contracts with ore producers  
are sifted carefully, and it is difficult  
to make satisfactory contracts unless  
the ore is of an especially desirable  
quality. Still, with the settling of the  
financial conditions, there will be no  
doubt much relief to the mining in-  
dustry here. And in the meantime,  
the priority of Utah as a great metal-  
producing State is more and more in evi-  
dence. The mines are of such extent  
and richness as to astonish the world,  
and the world is just beginning to find  
out about them.

The railroad situation is quiet; the  
prosecution of work on the Western  
Pacific and the recent completion of

the Clark branches to the great mining  
camps of Nevada being the only new  
work in evidence at the present time.  
The Moffat road is undoubtedly doing  
good work in Egeria canyon and in  
its main tunnels, and it is expected  
that work all along the line of this  
road will be booming next year.

The farming situation throughout the  
State is in first-class condition. The  
year has been a very profitable one  
in all lines of agriculture and stock  
raising. The heavy deposit of snow  
which is already in the hills gives good  
promise of abundant water for all pur-  
poses next season.

In the city the real estate market  
feels the effect of the stringent money  
conditions, although there are encour-  
aging signs of activity and strength in  
real estate; and good sales are reported  
from time to time.

The building season is about over,  
and it has been one of great activity  
and accomplishment. Never before in  
the history of this city was there so  
much building done of such various  
character and calling for so much  
money. We expect confidently next  
season a resumption of the building  
activity, and if the monetary situation  
clears up in the meantime, we fully  
believe that the building operations of  
next year in this city will be far in  
advance of that of the season just pass-  
ing.

The cashiers' checks are doing good  
work here in the relief of the string-  
ency of the money situation. They  
are universally received without com-  
plaint from any quarter, and are per-  
forming all the functions of ready  
cash. Still, there will be relief when  
they are done away with, and when  
the actual currency comes into use  
again with the old-time freedom. Al-  
together, while the crisis has been one  
of considerable pinch, daylight is clearly  
seen ahead, and there is a general  
feeling of optimism and expectation  
that the financial skies will be entirely  
clear within a very short time.

## If You Have Need of a Truss

It is very impor-  
tant that you get  
one that is made  
correctly and  
fits properly.  
We have trusses  
made on correct  
principles and  
can fit you  
perfectly.  
We also have  
supports, crutches,  
etc.  
Phones 380.

Candies  
cigars  
and  
fountain  
drinks  
at  
this  
store  
satisfy  
particular  
people.

## Halliday Drug Co.,

Between Salt Lake  
and Orpheum Theaters.

## Keith O'Brien Company.

## Linens, Blankets, Comforts, at Special Prices

2 yards wide Bleached Irish Table Linen, 89c	\$2.50 Robe Blankets	\$1.65
\$1.50 grade for, yard	for	
100 dozen 20-inch All Linen Napkins, \$1.35	\$6.50 Wool Blankets	\$4.44
\$2.25 grade for, dozen	for	
400 dozen Linen Huck Towels, size 20x	\$10.00 Plaid All Wool Blankets	\$6.66
38, 20c grade for, each	for	
200 dozen Renaissance Scarfs, size 18x50,	\$2.50 Fine Cotton Comforts	\$1.59
\$2.00 grade, for	for	
20 dozen Japanese Drawn Work Linen Scarfs and	\$20.00 Silk Covered Down Comforts, as	\$9.95
Squares, sizes 18x54 and 30x30, \$1.50	long as they last, for	
grade for, each	\$12.50 Down Comforts	\$6.66
40 dozen Russian Cluny Center Pieces, \$1.25	100 dozen Hemmed Sheets, size 81x90, 95c	59c
size 20x20, \$3.00 grade, for	grade for, each	
Irish Hemstitched, Hand Embroidered, All Linen	Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 45x36, 20c,	12 1/2c
Scarfs and Squares, sizes 18x54 and	grade for, each	
30x30, \$2.00 grade for, each	Cream Outing Flannel, 7 1/2c grade,	3 3/4c
56-inch wide Flannellette, 15c grade,	for, yard	
for, yard	Cotton Sheet Blankets, size 64x80,	\$1.00
5000 Rolls of 1 pound Cotton Batting, 20c	\$1.50 grade for, pair	
grade for, roll	German Blanket Robing, 50c grade,	35c
	for, yard	

## SALE BEGINS MONDAY.

## COAL "PEACOCK" ROCK SPRINGS, LUMP, NUT, SLACK. SILVER BROOK ANTHRACITE, FURNACE AND STOVE SIZES. BEST AND CLEANEST

The cheapest is not the most economical.  
We operate our own mines at Rock Springs  
and in consequence always have large stock  
on hand. Gas and Foundry Coke, Charcoal, Smithing Coals.